

**MAY - JUNE 1978**

**EIGHTEENTH YEAR — No. 204**

# **international review of the red cross**



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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
FOUNDED IN 1863**

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May - June 1978 — No. 204

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## COMMEMORATION IN GENEVA OF THE 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF HENRY DUNANT

*A ceremony commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant took place on 8 May in Geneva, in the Aula of the University.*

*Mr. Alexandre Hay, President of the ICRC, Mr. J. A. Adefarasin, President of the League of Red Cross Societies, and Mr. Hans Haug, President of the Swiss Red Cross, delivered addresses. The Swiss Confederation, the Canton and the City of Geneva were represented at the ceremony by Mr. P. Aubert, Federal Councillor, Mr. W. Donzé, President of the Geneva State Council, and Mr. C. Ketterer, Mayor of Geneva, each of whom also addressed the guests invited to the ceremony.*

*Extracts from the speeches are reproduced in this issue of International Review. A booklet containing the full texts will be issued separately.*

### Address by Mr Alexandre Hay President of the International Committee of the Red Cross

The man whose birth we commemorate today is one of those human beings whose ideas have caused great changes in the world. By his action and by his vision of a different order of things to come he modified, apparently irreversibly, man's attitude to war and suffering. His renown has spread all over the earth and there is not a country that pays not tribute to the man and to his achievements.

But if we examine more closely Henry Dunant's long life, we find it difficult to grasp his character. He appears as a man of contradictory natures, full of grandiose ideas and plans, some of which are consistent

whilst others are opposed to each other. He appeared to be always moving about. Even as a young man, before he was swept along by the institution which he fathered, he conceived vast projects, espoused passionately causes which he considered to be just; and at the same time travelled over lands and seas. All his life he bore the mark of this constant wandering and retained all along an inquiring mind and spirit.

Was it this urge to wander that led him to Solferino? History and legend have represented him as a man in white who, after the battle, endeavoured to organize on the spot a voluntary relief action and sought to alleviate the suffering of the wounded and the dying. But that was not all. The shock, one could almost say the revelation, he received at the sight on the battlefield never left him. Once he had identified the ill, his mind immediately thought up a remedy. And this time, it could be said that his errant spirit found a path from which he did not deviate. This man of unbounded imagination understood that he would be unable to communicate his message and gather supporters unless he were to present it in a form that was polished, matured and documented, that was an indictment and at the same time a cry of hope, a message which proposed a remedy while it diagnosed the ill. In Dunant's mind, from that time until his death, war was the evil to be eradicated. But he had no illusions. The period in which he lived was not ready for the establishment of a permanent peace; on the contrary, he feared that in the years to come still more destructive wars would be waged. He therefore threw all his energies into the effort to protect the victims and proclaimed how this was to be achieved: by the conclusion of an international convention and the creation of relief societies for the wounded. Today, this seems natural enough, but at the time it needed a good deal of imagination and boldness to conceive such a plan. In a single phrase, Dunant had invented the Red Cross.

*The ICRC President next spoke of the five-man committee formed in Geneva in February 1863, which was to become the International Committee of the Red Cross, and of the joint efforts made by Henry Dunant and Gustave Moynier to put into practice Dunant's ideas until their separation in 1867.*

As we call to mind the life of Henry Dunant, we would wish that he had known only bright and happy days. We would like to learn that he had gathered the fruits of his labours and had continued his life-work amid universal acclaim. We know that this was not to be. But even in his days of misfortune, Dunant was not forsaken by those forces of creativity and indignation which possessed him at the time of his success. Even while his life-work was slipping away from him, even while people

feigned to ignore that it was he its author, he planned new projects and proposed further reforms.

When he did not know to whom he could turn, he wrote. He wrote unceasingly letters and memoirs; and one is astonished to find, as the huge number of manuscripts which he left after his death are sorted and examined, all the ideas and plans which they contain and which, once again, put him well ahead of his epoch.

In his solitude, he condemns the errors made by mankind, errors which he foresees will have to be paid for dearly. "Our enemy", he wrote, "our true enemy, is not one of our neighbouring countries, it is hunger, cold, poverty, ignorance, superstition." He condemns wars, the greed of empires, compulsory military service. In his view, the advance of science, through the use to which it is put, is a threat to our civilization.

In his writings during the very last years of his life, he no longer mentions any remedy other than the possibility of divine intervention. The return to public notice and the honours which brightened his final years do not put a stop to his fulminations against a civilization bent on self-destruction.

Such was the man, torn by the contradictions in his character, but ever ready to combat violence, injustice and poverty. If he were to return on this earth today, what would he do? He would surely remind us that the Red Cross is an organism that is steadily growing and that in order to preserve the spirit which he infused into it when it was created, it should remain capable of arising in indignation and of rejecting supine resignation.

Alexandre HAY

### Message of Mr J. A. Adefarasin, President of the League of Red Cross Societies

It is a momentous occasion in the history of mankind that here, in the city of Geneva, some 150 years ago, a great man, Henry Dunant, was born. He it was who gave birth to that most excellent spirit of the Red Cross by which millions of men and women, all over the world, regardless of their faith, their colour, their political ideology have brought hope to the afflicted, relief to the suffering, freedom for the captive and a new life for millions of handicapped peoples of our world... Today 125 National

Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies are carrying out his wishes. From one man to 230 million. ...Red Cross is present wherever suffering, illness and misery must be fought and where life, health and man's dignity need protecting.

Dunant was a visionary in a number of fields. We must credit him with having been the originator of what is today the Young Men's Christian Association. More than sixty years before the League of Nations he was already thinking of a permanent Committee of Mediation. The International Court of Justice, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and UNESCO are all a tangible testimony to his greatness of thought. There are other ideas of his which have not yet seen the light of day but which may still become a reality.

It is the diversity and the simplicity of Dunant's work which strikes us and the common thread which runs through it all — to improve man's life, to render it more harmonious and above all, more peaceful.

This day we are celebrating is a striking homage to the man who, through his strength and willpower, managed to bring millions of men together into a universal movement. This year the Red Cross wants to remind the world of the work accomplished by its first volunteer and has chosen the slogan "Join in !"

May these simple words and their universal significance continue to encourage ever more goodwill and understanding between men of all nations.

**J. A. ADEFARASIN**

**Address by Federal Councillor Pierre Aubert,  
Head of the Federal Political Department**

The topicality, importance and necessity of humanitarian action by the International Red Cross are constantly being demonstrated by events. In a world in which, violence cannot be held in check, despite periods of relative calm that give rise to hopes of peace, the role and mission of the Red Cross as a neutral intermediary is continually increasing. Thanks to the dedication of men and women who selflessly devote their lives to the service of mankind, the wounds and cruel suffering inflicted by man in time of armed conflict and by nature in time of peace can be attenuated and the victims helped.



In armed conflicts the ICRC does everything it can to ensure that the parties involved honour their obligations under the Geneva Conventions and that the Red Cross flag is hoisted in stricken regions and in prison camps.

The National Red Cross Societies, which today exist in nearly every State in the world, contribute substantial logistic and material support to the operations undertaken in their countries by the ICRC. In addition, they act as auxiliaries to the public authorities in time of peace, extending their activities to all sectors of life and social welfare.

The League of Red Cross Societies, founded in 1919, co-ordinates their activities to which it gives fresh impetus. As a result, in the course of the years, ever-greater tasks have been assumed by National Societies and the League, such as the development of paramedical services, the distribution of relief and the provision of aid in the event of disaster.

All these activities, extensions and developments of the initial aims of the Red Cross, are entirely consistent with the revolutionary ideas conceived more than a hundred years ago by a man of vision, Henry Dunant.

Yet, over the years, the International Red Cross has been confronted with new demands and has developed to meet them. The first Geneva Convention in 1864, providing for the improvement of the lot only of the wounded in armies in the field, has been supplemented by others for the protection of wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea, and for the protection of civilians in occupied territory and prisoners of war. The international principle which the great man we are honouring today devised and later caused to be accepted, the principle of the neutrality of certain categories of persons in war, thus developed into a massive set of rules today called international humanitarian law.

The latest effort perpetuating Dunant's work was the Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts. This was held in Geneva, at the invitation of the Federal Council, from 1974 to 1977. The outcome was two Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions.

The International Red Cross played a leading role in that conference, especially the ICRC which, guided by its long experience, drafted the Protocols and whose co-operation in this law-making process was invaluable. By reinforcing the role of the ICRC, the League and the National Societies, the Protocols are further proof of the worldwide extension of the Red Cross and of the international community's confidence in it.

The resultant increased responsibility makes it more important than ever for the Red Cross to co-operate with national authorities whose duty it is to ensure application of the Conventions. I know that no effort will be spared to that end. In particular, dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law is an International Red Cross assignment to which we attach the greatest value and give our unqualified support. . . . Our country considers its obligations as a host State, as the depositary of the Conventions, and as a sometime Protecting Power, to be a sacred trust from the founders of the Red Cross. Our country considers the duty to work for the advancement of humanitarian law as an essential feature of its foreign policy.

It is no mere chance that Switzerland has been closely associated with the movement which started within its borders. There is an obvious parallel between the Red Cross principles and those which guide our foreign policy. Neutrality, solidarity, universality, availability; these are common to Switzerland and the Red Cross, and have long made for affinity. . . .

As the recent Diplomatic Conference showed, the intense co-operation between the ICRC and the Confederation has in no way diminished either's freedom of action. . . .

The contribution which our country can make to the defence of human rights is, to my mind, the finest tribute we can pay to the memory of Henry Dunant.

**P. AUBERT**

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## **ROUND TABLE MEETING OF INSTITUTIONS AWARDED THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE**

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant, the first recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1901, a Round Table meeting on peace, organized by the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies, was held in Geneva on 27 and 28 April.

Under the chairmanship of Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the meeting was attended by representatives of the nine institutions which have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, namely: the Institute of International Law (recipient of the Prize in 1904), the International Peace Bureau (1910), the Society of Friends (Quakers) (1943), the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (1965), the International Labour Organisation (1969), Amnesty International (1977), the League of Red Cross Societies (1963) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (1917, 1944 and 1963). Three journalists representing three major trends of world opinion also attended the meeting, namely Mr. Vikenti Matveev (URSS), Mr. Pierre Salinger (USA) and Mr Tarzie Vittachi (Sri Lanka).

The purpose of the meeting, the first of its kind, was to bring representatives of the nine institutions together to seek ways and means of increasing the contributions of international organizations to peace.

After the meeting on 28 April, the Round Table appealed in the following terms to the international community:

### **APPEAL OF THE ROUND TABLE**

*Peace is not only the absence of armed conflict, it is also a dynamic set of relationships of coexistence and cooperation among and within peoples, characterized by the respect for the human values set forth particularly in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with the concern to provide the greatest possible well-being for all.*

*Peace is increasingly threatened each day by the accumulation of weapons of mass destruction, by the great economic and social inequalities which divide mankind, and by contempt for basic human rights and the dignity of the individual.*

*Peace requires ever greater efforts to overcome these threats. It is only possible in a world in which the observance of international law replaces violence, fear and injustice, in which States voluntarily agree to limit their national sovereignty in the general interest, and in which States employ existing procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations. To build such a peace, everyone must feel a responsibility and should be educated in that sense from childhood.*

*Deeply concerned by the threats to peace in spite of the efforts of people of good will, the Round Table of institutions awarded the Nobel Peace Prize appeals to governments to respect scrupulously the international commitments and the ideals to which they have solemnly subscribed, notably in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Geneva Conventions, to progress resolutely toward general disarmament and the elimination of the nuclear threat and to make such sacrifices as may be necessary to establish greater economic and social justice among peoples.*

*The Round Table calls upon inter-governmental institutions to redouble their efforts to assure the effective implementation of the regulations which they themselves have drafted. It invites non-governmental organizations to contribute to those efforts, to promote in a concerted manner awareness of and respect for economic, social and political human rights and to intensify their efforts for disarmament.*

*Finally the Round Table asks the mass media to employ to a greater extent their skills and immense resources toward building and maintaining peace to foster a spirit of equity and solidarity among peoples and to draw attention to the personal and collective sacrifices inherent in the pursuit of those ideals.*

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## A recently found daguerreotype of Henry Dunant

by Bernard Lescaze

There are very few extant photographs of Henry Dunant. In an article printed in 1959,<sup>1</sup> Bernard Gagnebin gave a list of seven portraits, while Daisy Mercanton in 1971 found there were eleven, plus one painting on enamel by Charles Dunant.<sup>2</sup> Most of them portray Henry Dunant in the last years of his life at Heiden; three on 12 August 1895, two in 1901, and the last in 1908. In fact there are now only five known pictures of Dunant as a young man in the days of his prosperity. Apart from the portrait recently discovered by the Henry Dunant Institute<sup>3</sup>, there are the two photographs taken at the time when the Red Cross was founded, two others in 1855 when Dunant was 27 years old, and only one around 1850, showing Dunant in the company of Jean-Gabriel Eynard and his wife.

The photograph reproduced in this issue of *International Review* was probably taken also some time around 1850 and is a daguerreotype published in 1973 by the *Revue du Vieux-Genève*, on the occasion of an exhibition of the daguerreotypes made by Eynard<sup>4</sup>. A note on its back identified the two young men on either side of Eynard, the famous philhellene, by the door of the landau, as Ernest de Traz and Henry Dunant. Until now, nobody saw the interest of this photograph.

Very little is known about the friendship between Jean-Gabriel Eynard and Henry Dunant. Eynard's passion for photography is more familiar to us. In 1840, this financier and philanthropist already owned two cameras and had taken many daguerreotypes. In 1842, he was even

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<sup>1</sup> See Bernard Gagnebin, "Les sept portraits d'Henry Dunant", in *Le Monde et la Croix-Rouge*, vol. XXXIX (1959), pp. 4-5.

<sup>2</sup> See Daisy Mercanton, *Henry Dunant, Essai bio-bibliographique*, Geneva, 1971, pp. 115 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Portrait published in *International Review of the Red Cross*, March-April 1978.

<sup>4</sup> See Michel Auer, "Jean-Gabriel Eynard-Lullin photographe" in *Revue du Vieux-Genève*, 1973, pp. 65-68.

We tender our thanks to the director of *Revue du Vieux-Genève*, Mr. Eugène-Louis Dumont, for having kindly put at our disposal the portrait of Henry Dunant published here.

invited by King Louis-Philippe, with whom he was friendly, to take pictures of the whole royal family in the gardens of the Château of Neuilly. A charming account of this episode by Jean-Gabriel Eynard himself has been preserved.<sup>1</sup> At that time Eynard possessed no less than five cameras which were so cumbersome that he left most of them in Paris. This wealthy amateur photographer apparently continued to turn out daguerreotypes, despite the development of other techniques, for many of his pictures were taken in the years 1850 to 1852, during which period he showed also much interest in stereoscopy.<sup>2</sup>

Although many of Eynard's pictures bear a date, this particular one of Dunant does not, nor is the name of the spot it was taken mentioned. Most probably, it was at "Fleur d'eau", Eynard's summer residence at Rolle, with Eynard himself sitting in the carriage. One of the young men in the picture has not been identified. The one half seen to the left of the carriage door is Ernest de Traz (1830-1900), son of Charles and Caroline de Budé-Lullin, one of the twenty-six founders, together with Dunant and others,<sup>3</sup> of the Geneva Young Men's Christian Association, in 1855.

This picture shows Henry Dunant at the age of not more than twenty-two. His hair is cut short and he sports a small moustache. He holds his hat in one hand and the lapel of his frock-coat with the other. It is the only one of Dunant's portraits in which he is seen in a natural setting, at an outdoor party. The fixedly serene look apparent in the posed portraits is absent; on the contrary, the founder of the Red Cross looks gay and carefree. Judging by the abundant vegetation, it is probable that this photograph was taken towards late spring or early summer.

This is one of the earliest photographic representations, if not the very first, of Henry Dunant preserved for posterity by Jean-Gabriel Eynard with the help of Daguerre's magic box. It gives a vivid idea of the young Henry Dunant and his social surroundings.

Bernard LESCAZE

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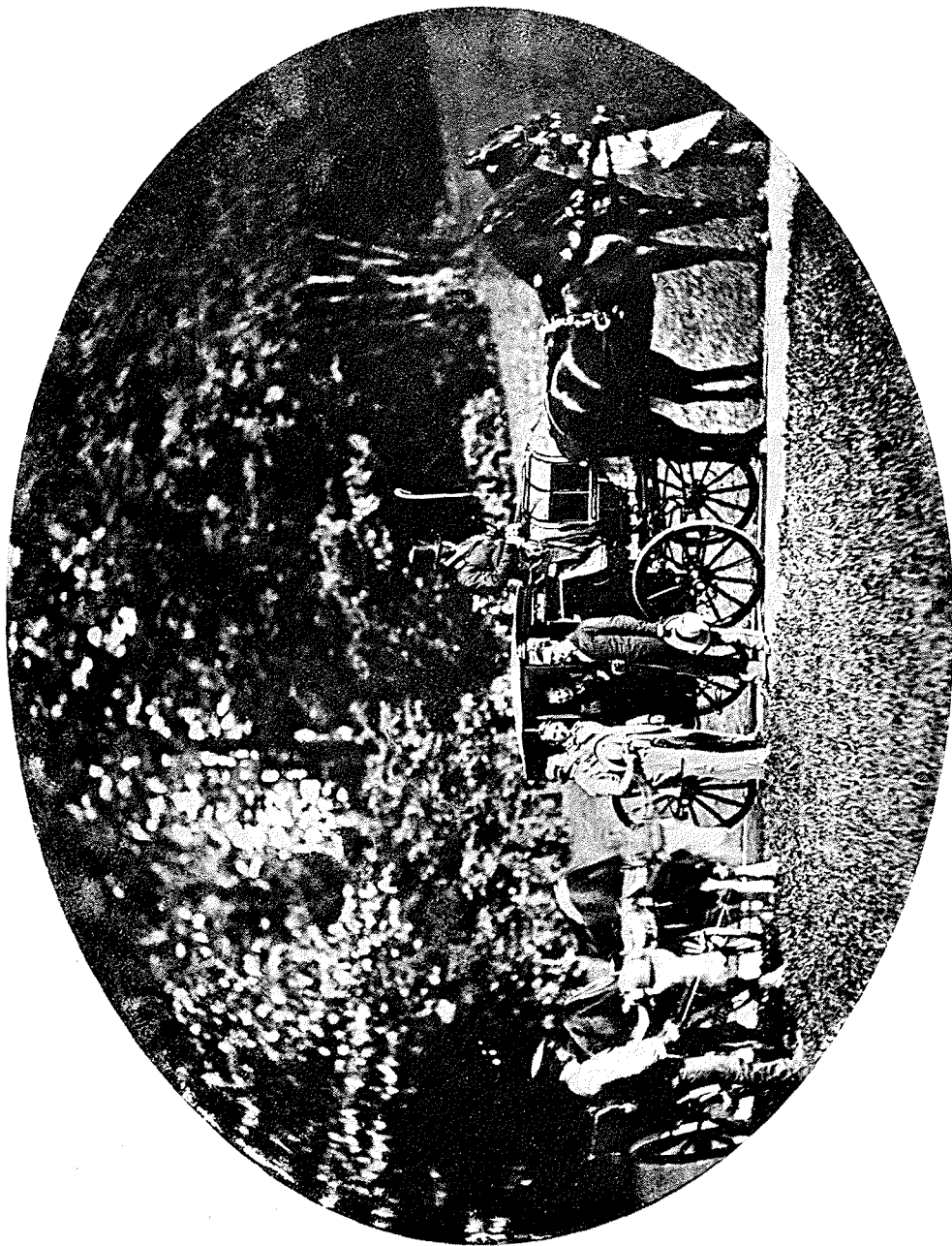
<sup>1</sup> This account, unfortunately not in full, may be found in Edouard Chapuisat: *Jean-Gabriel Eynard et son temps, 1775-1863*, Geneva, 208 pp., no date indicated.

<sup>2</sup> The author gives an account of Eynard's early efforts as a photographer in a paper, to be published shortly, entitled "Genève inédite vue par ses photographes", which he read to the Fine Arts students at the Société des Arts in January 1978.

His warmest thanks go to Miss Marie-Claude Junod, who urged him to publish this picture and gave a number of useful suggestions.

<sup>3</sup> See, in particular, John Jaques, *Histoire des Unions chrétiennes de jeunes gens de la Suisse romande*, Geneva, [1902], p. 12; and Clarence P. Shedd, "Henri Dunant et le développement international des Y.M.C.A." in *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève*, vol. IX (1947-1950), pp. 218-242.

HENRY DUNANT AND FRIENDS, ABOUT 1850



# Théodore Maunoir

## one of the founders of the Red Cross

by Roger Durand

*International Review of the Red Cross is pleased to bring to its readers' attention an article on Dr. Théodore Maunoir, one of the five founders of the Red Cross, about whom little is known and little has been written.*

*The article is from the pen of Mr. Roger Durand, President of the Henry Dunant Society, Geneva, who published it recently in Gesnerus, the quarterly review of the Société suisse d'histoire de la médecine et des sciences naturelles (vol. 34, fasc. 1/2, pp. 139-155, Ed. Sauerländer, Aarau, 1977). It is reproduced here with the kind permission of the author, of Gesnerus and of Editions Sauerländer, to whom we express our thanks.*

### *Historical background*

On 24 June 1859, the Austrian, French and Piedmontese armies clashed on the battlefield of Solferino. In the evening, nearly 45,000 dead and wounded lay on the battlefield. From the very beginning of the fighting, the medical services were overwhelmed. Three days later, wounded soldiers were still being found, still alive, despite the lack of any care.

On 22 August 1864, twelve countries signed the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field.

By 1978, 144 States have acceded to the Geneva Conventions.



The action of the Red Cross<sup>1</sup> thus marked a turning point in the history of human charity. For the first time, military wounded were cared for without distinction; for the first time, such assistance was provided in peace-time as in wartime; for the first time, the neutral status of medical services was decreed in a standing international agreement.

In Geneva, the birth and development of the humanitarian movement had a decisive effect upon the life of the city. The preparatory conference in October 1863 inaugurated an unprecedented series of international events in Geneva. It was after that date that the city of Calvin and Rousseau truly became aware of its international destiny and entered into its career as the headquarters for numerous world organizations.

Prompted by the magnitude of the Red Cross phenomenon, historians and writers of many countries have devoted their attention to the origins of the movement, especially to the role of the International Standing Committee for Aid to Wounded Soldiers.

Nearly all authors agree that this Committee of Five, as it was commonly known, can be regarded as the real and only founder of the Red Cross. We should bear in mind the fact that the institution very quickly gained worldwide recognition, and it was understood just as quickly that whoever could impose himself (or be accepted) as its initiator could claim (or be accorded) worldwide fame. Very early, therefore, the question of paternity arose; the question whether, among these five, one or other could lay claim to the title of founder, to the exclusion of the others.

The struggle was fierce and covert. Due to his financial difficulties, Henry Dunant was obliged to resign from the Committee in August 1867. Considering that he had been robbed of his achievement, Dunant launched a series of public campaigns for recognition. Under the vigorous leadership of Gustave Moynier, the Committee acted for nearly thirty years as if it were unaware that the author of "A Memory of Solferino" had conceived the basic ideas (sometimes with the reluctant acquiescence of its members) and that he had served as Secretary to the

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<sup>1</sup> We should clarify a matter of terminology at the outset. In the interest of simplicity, we shall consistently refer to the "Red Cross", even though the various organisms from which the movement developed did not use the term for several years. For example, the present "*International Committee of the Red Cross*" (or for short the International Committee) existed from 1863 onwards under the name "*Comité international de Secours aux Blessés*" and only adopted its present title in 1880.

Committee from 1863 to 1867—its most crucial years. Moynier and his colleagues defined their position by a pointed gesture: on the title page of the highly official *Bulletin international des sociétés de la Croix Rouge*, they ordered the addition of the following phrase: “publié par le Comité international fondateur de cette institution” (published by the International Committee, founder of this institution). This innovation appeared for the first time in April 1902, four months after Henry Dunant had received the first Nobel Peace Prize, as a pacifist and as founder of the Red Cross!

Historiographers were stimulated by the situation and by the personalities of the protagonists. They devoted their attention particularly to Dunant, on the one hand, and to the International Committee, regarded as a unit, on the other hand. The role of the good Samaritan of Solferino has been the subject of abundant study, ranging from sharp criticism to blind worship. Four of his former colleagues remained on the Committee. Of these, Guillaume-Henri Dufour aroused the interest of several biographers because of his prominence in 19th century Swiss history. As head of the International Committee, Gustave Moynier always received some attention. Louis Appia was to find a kindly biographer in the person of Roger Boppe, and Bruno Zanobio has also dealt recently with some aspects of his activities.

This leaves Theodore Maunoir, sinking further into oblivion with each passing year. Who was he? What role did he play in the International Committee? These are the questions I propose to consider here.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Biography of Théodore Maunoir (1 June 1806-22 April 1869)*

David Eugène Théodore Maunoir came from a family of doctors. His father, Charles-Théophile was a doctor of Paris university and his uncle, Jean-Pierre, of Montpellier. These two branches of the family con-

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<sup>1</sup> The bibliography includes the following: André Jacob Duval, “Notice sur le docteur Théodore Maunoir” in the *Bulletin de la Société médicale de la Suisse romande*, October 1869, pp. 322-336; Docteur Louis Piachaud, *Rapport du président sur les travaux de la Société médicale de Genève pendant l’année 1869, lu dans la séance du 5 janvier 1870*, Lausanne (L. Corbaz) 1870, 22 pp., especially pp. 1-12; Alexis François, *Le berceau de la Croix-Rouge*, Geneva (A. Jullien) 1918, 336 pp.; Alexis François, *Les fondateurs de la Croix Rouge*, Geneva (Kundig) 1941, 21 pp.; Marc Cramer, *Ils étaient cinq... Naissance de la Croix-Rouge*, Geneva (Eglise nationale protestante de Genève) 1963, 35 pp.

tinued to follow the medical tradition, Jean-Pierre sending his son Robert to study in Montpellier and Théodore his two sons, Paul and Léon, to Paris.

As a child, Théodore suffered from ill health and his father decided to keep him at home during his earliest years. Thereafter, he had high honours in secondary school and at the Académie de Genève, as a student of literature. He acquired a practical knowledge of medicine, by helping to care for sick and injured neighbours. He carried out his first operation, for harelip, when he was still less than 20, under his father's supervision. He learned English in England, where he worked at St. Bartholomew's Hospital under the surgeons Lawrence and Abernethy.

His formal medical education began in Paris in 1829. Outstanding among his teachers were Pierre-Charles-Alexandre Louis and Philibert Roux. As he wrote, the July Revolution of 1830 and the cholera epidemic of the following year provided him with an abundance of work. During this period an episode occurred in Maunoir's life which might have caused his name to be mentioned in history books, when he rubbed shoulders with diplomacy. His father having treated a relative of Talleyrand, Théodore was received by the great man himself, who insisted that medicine was not the young man's real vocation and offered to take him into his service, where he promised him a brilliant career.

Théodore preferred medicine to diplomacy however and obtained his doctorate as a surgeon in 1833. Before leaving Paris, he founded, in company with d'Espine and Bizot, the Society for medical observations, as reported by Erwin H. Ackerknecht and Eduard-Rudolf Müllener.<sup>1</sup> In the same year, he passed his examinations in Geneva and qualified as a surgeon.

### *Family*

There are indications that Maunoir married Esther Herminie Clavier in 1834. Superficially, there would appear to be nothing uncommon

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<sup>1</sup> We may refer for example to Erwin H. Ackerknecht's "*Les membres genevois de la 'Société médicale d'observation' de Paris (1832)*" in *Gesnerus, op. cit.*, vol. 34, fasc. 1/2, 1977, pp. 90-97, especially pp. 92-93. The author refers to studies of the same subject by Eduard-Rudolf Müllener.

about such an event, for it would seem natural enough for a young doctor, brilliant and well qualified, to establish a family at the age of 28.

Less common were the facts that the family had apparently existed for four years prior to the marriage, and that the bride was the widow of a well-known writer, Paul-Louis Courier, who had been murdered under somewhat mysterious circumstances.<sup>1</sup> We shall not dwell on the details of a boudoir scandal, but we must nevertheless refer to what 19th century biographers prudishly evaded or rendered incomprehensible. In marrying a woman ten years his senior, and who had been spoken of in connection with a scandal five years earlier, the young doctor demonstrated a degree of courage and social independence worthy of note. If it is indeed true that the union legitimized in 1834 had already resulted in the birth of a son four years earlier, we can well imagine how the couple must have been treated in the city of Calvinism.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to its social implications, this marriage—regarded by his associates as premature—confronted Théodore with the material pro-

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<sup>1</sup> Louis André, *L'assassinat de Paul-Louis Courier*, Paris (Plon Nourrit) 1913, and the summary of this work published in the *Revue d'histoire littéraire de la France*, October-December, 1913.

Married at the age of 18 to a writer old enough to be her father, Herminie Clavier was soon betrayed and abandoned. In 1825, Courier was murdered. The murder was unsolved. Four years later, a farmer's daughter gave information involving the widow. In January 1830, Herminie was arrested, discharged and duly freed of all suspicion. In April of the same year, she gave birth to Théodore's first son.

The affair created a scandal, spoken of by Sainte-Beuve in his *Causeries du lundi*, Paris (Garnier) s.d., t. 6, pp. 322-361; 26 July and 2 August 1852. Alfred de Vigny referred to Théodore Maunoir as the "successor to Paul-Louis Courier, in flesh as in spirit", in his "*Lettres à une puritaine*" in the *Revue de Paris*, 15 August and 15 September 1897, pp. 299-320, especially p. 313.

<sup>2</sup> We have been unable to find in the official records either the date of the civil marriage of Herminie and Théodore or the birth certificate identifying the father of Charles Maunoir, born on 23 June 1830 at Poggibonsi, in Tuscany.

Although the census of 1834 lists Théodore as a bachelor, the birth certificate for Paul (21 June 1835) proves that the marriage had already taken place. The legal marriage must therefore have been performed sometime between the beginning of 1834 and June 1835, even though the indication provided by the census records must not be regarded as infallible.

Was Theodore Charles' father? In his will (Geneva State Archives, *Jur. Civ. AAg*, 14, No. 190, p. 201-202)—he stated that his two eldest sons—Charles and Paul—should be treated in the same way as the three children of his second marriage and that "It goes without saying that neither I nor my two eldest sons have any claim at all to my [second] wife's wealth".

Although we cannot regard it as certain, we shall accept as a supposition that Théodore had a son, Charles, in 1830, at a time when he was not yet married to the child's mother.

blems and requirements of day-to-day life. He had to apply himself to his work, with great urgency, to care for his family, since he had no family fortune behind him. The couple had a second son, Paul, in 1835. Seven years later, Herminie died. Théodore married again on 26 December 1845, to Anne Jarvis, daughter of a New York attorney. The couple had three children, Léon, in 1848, Winton, 1852 and Christine, 1856.

Maunoir differed from his colleagues on the International Committee in that he had to earn his living; Dufour had reached the age of retirement; Dunant had always considered himself a man of letters; Appia travelled more than he practised; and Moynier lived on his income. The need to earn his living no doubt affected Maunoir's scientific work.

### *Medicine*

Maunoir left no great work to posterity. Writings which have been preserved include his thesis on operations for cataract,<sup>1</sup> a few case histories, and some scientific reports.<sup>2</sup>

There were no more than about ten of these reports, which is the more surprising as medical publications relating to the Red Cross were abundant, even at that time. We can note however an extremely significant statement about the International Committee's attitude to the following dilemma: helping the military wounded makes war more humane and consequently makes it almost tolerable and may even encourage it:

"The International Committee of Geneva and all the members of the Conference (August 1864) would have felt it naive to include a sentence stigmatising war.

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<sup>1</sup> Théodore Maunoir, *Essai sur quelques points de l'histoire de la cataracte; thèse présentée et soutenue à la Faculté de la Médecine de Paris, le 12 décembre 1833*, Paris (Didot) 1833, 96 pp.

<sup>2</sup> These reports, sometimes in the form of notes without references, have been put together in a book entitled *Theodore Maunoir*, bearing the reference M. 349 of the Science Museum in Geneva. See also note 2, p. 154.

On the subject of a book on nursing by Florence Nightingale who British authors too often regard as the fountainhead of the Red Cross, Maunoir said, "The general tone of her book indicates decisiveness, familiarity with command and action; but however capable one may be on the battlefield, every captain is not a Caesar when it comes to taking his pen in hand, and we believe Miss Nightingale would have been well advised not to write her Commentaries."

The horror of war is underlined by every word, by every act and by every document published on this occasion. To deny this would be to deny the movement, while the work of the Conference goes on.”<sup>1</sup>

As a practitioner, Maunoir did not leave any lasting traces. At a time when specialization was far less pronounced than today, it seems that he distinguished himself mainly as a gynecologist and a surgeon and that he acquired a local reputation for operating on cataracts. It seems that his colleagues often consulted him when they felt the need of advice. In the obituary notice by the *Société médicale de Genève*, on 5 January 1870, these were the aspects underlined by the Society's President Dr. Piachaud.<sup>2</sup> Maunoir was an active member of the Medical Society and was its president for two terms.

Towards the end of his life he devoted himself unstintingly to the founding of a hospital exclusively for children. His efforts were successful only after his death, when the *Maison des enfants malades Chemin Gourgas* opened on 3 October 1872. His widow and his son Paul carried on the work, both of them being members of the managing board of the Hospital in which Paul gave consultations.

### *Personality*

All contemporary writers agreed on the character of the man. With a keen and sometimes caustic mind, Maunoir unhesitatingly espoused new ideas and theories, but was ready to retract if common sense so dictated. He was neither an orator nor a writer but he had the gift of repartee. He was admired particularly for his quick and sharp retorts which he delighted in exchanging with his colleague Rilliet in Latin.

Maunoir left only a few records from which his moral portrait could be outlined. Some letters scattered among various collections show that he belonged to that Genevese circle of the 19th century which was motivated by social and charitable concerns. The founding of the Gourgas Hospital was one testimony to this; other work he undertook confirmed it.

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<sup>1</sup> *La guerre et la charité* by Gustave Moynier and Louis Appia; report in “*Journal de Genève*”, 3 April 1868.

<sup>2</sup> Doctor Piachaud, *Rapport du président*, op. cit., p. 10-11.

In October 1846 political troubles seriously disturbed the city. Bloodshed in fighting between the partisans of James Fazy and the Geneva Government required the intervention of the medical profession. Maunoir volunteered to work with the *Comité pour les blessés*, under the President Jean-Louis Moré. From his correspondence with Lullin we learn that he was not able to tend the wounded in the field itself (the districts of the ponts de l'Ile and of Saint Gervais), but that he cared for several individuals, Châteaueux, Revilliod and de Sellon. It is probable that the first of these three patients was Lt. Colonel Lullin de Châteaueux, Commander of the Peney battalion, wounded on 7 October near the porte de Cornavin.<sup>1</sup>

In 1863 he was active in organizing a public collection for the reconstruction of a farm belonging to some poor peasants who had lost everything in a fire.<sup>2</sup>

He was also one of the active members of the Genevese Society for Public Utility. This was greatly to affect his life as we shall see later.

From these vague indications, there emerges the impression of a man of culture, competent, discrete, with a degree of independence, and alive to the difficulties of his less fortunate fellows. And yet we must recognize that, in spite of his noble qualities, this honourable Genevese doctor would have remained unknown like so many virtuous citizens if his name had not been attached to that of the Red Cross.

### *The Red Cross*

#### *Geneva a receptive city*

We have little information about Maunoir's work in the International Committee for Aid to Wounded Soldiers. His private correspondence does not mention it, other written material is lacking, and printed documents shed little light on the matter. We have therefore little to go on to form an idea of the extent to which he participated in the beginning of the movement.

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<sup>1</sup> Letters from Maunoir to H. Lullin, one dated 20 October [1846] and the other undated; *Bibliothèque publique et universitaire* (BPU), *Ms suppl.* 928, p. 214-215.

<sup>2</sup> See his letter to François Bartholony, dated October 1863, BPU *Ms var.* 19/3, p. 19-20.

Today it is generally accepted that the success of the Red Cross is the result of a brilliant idea which was put into effect by a group of people in whose eyes it found considerable favour. The idea was Dunant's, and consisted of granting neutral status to medical personnel, the adoption of a distinctive sign, and the foundation of permanent relief societies. The receptive setting was the Genevese Society for Public Utility. The founders were Dufour, Appia, Maunoir and especially Moynier.

We know nothing of the connection between Dufour, Maunoir, Moynier and Dunant in 1863. They were almost three different generations; General Dufour was 76 years of age, Maunoir 57, Moynier 37 and Dunant 35. On the other hand we do know that there was a strong friendship between the two doctors, at least from 1853 on. Appia was twelve years Maunoir's junior, and had been introduced by Maunoir into the medical and philanthropic circles of the city. During the 1859 war the two corresponded frequently. The letters from Appia, who was a volunteer tending the wounded of both sides in Turin, Milan and elsewhere, showed how desperately inadequate were the official medical services. These letters were significant in that they suggested no long-term solution. Like Maunoir, Appia seemed to be especially concerned with making up for the lack of competent staff and with discussing surgery.<sup>1</sup>

#### *International Committee for aid to wounded soldiers*

On 9 February 1863, the General Assembly of the Genevese Society for Public Utility met at 6 PM. in the Casino. The three main items on the agenda were:

- the publication of a popular edition of French classics;
- the addition to fighting armies of a corps of volunteer nurses, as urged in Mr. Henri Dunant's *Un souvenir de Solférino*;
- the founding of an agricultural colony for problem children in western Switzerland.

The notice convening the meeting and the minutes do not suggest that the members realized that they were witnesses to — and even

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<sup>1</sup> See Roger Boppe, *L'homme et la guerre. Le docteur Louis Appia et les débuts de la Croix-Rouge*. Geneva/Paris (J. Muhlethaler) 1959, 235 pp., especially pp. 30-37.



participants in — a historic event. When introducing the second agenda item, Gustave Moynier, the chairman, proposed that the project of forming a corps of volunteer nurses be submitted to the Berlin International Charity Congress in October 1863.<sup>1</sup>

Six members then took the floor. Pastor Ramu saw some major draw-backs; General Dufour considered the project difficult but worthy of a trial; Dr. Appia was in favour, as was his colleague Maunoir who said that “the ambulance service is always extremely inadequate”.<sup>2</sup>

There does not seem to have been any real discussion nor any notable enthusiasm. The proposal was accepted and the meeting appointed a commission of those persons who had spoken and the sponsor of the idea. It might have been that Maunoir joined this working group simply because he had expressed his opinion, but did he realize how important the question was? Was he fired with a will to promote the solution? We do not know. Although a member of this Society for many years he does not seem to have taken a very active part in commissions or in the leadership as rapporteur or minute writer. Nevertheless this time he agreed to join a commission: and it turned out to be the right one.

The commission met on 17 February and immediately decided to constitute a permanent International Committee, a euphemism meaning that the distinguished members acted as independent partners who were soon to go beyond the terms of reference assigned to them by the Society for Public Utility. In point of fact, from the outset, the Commission was essentially a forum for reflexion and an office for recording (sometimes with reluctance) Dunant's ideas and initiative. This was at least the case until the October 1863 Conference which the Commission prepared carefully and competently. What part did Maunoir play?

He advocated interesting the public, in the modern sense of the word “participation”, and that the Committee should “stir up the people” to make its views known and have them adopted. The expression “stir up the people” became a catch-phrase (but it must be recognized that it

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<sup>1</sup> This Congress did not take place. However, an international statistical congress did take place in Berlin and Dunant and Basting took advantage of it to make known the International Committee's proposal and—without consulting the Committee—the key idea of neutral status for medical personnel.

<sup>2</sup> *Minutes of the Genevese Society for Public Utility*, in record covering the period from 13 November 1851 to 15 April 1863, no reference, Société genevoise d'utilité publique, palais de l'Athénée, Geneva.

was Dunant who translated it into action). Maunoir was the only member to stress the need to interest the general population, whereas his colleagues preferred to concentrate efforts on the upper classes and crowned heads. Maunoir induced the Committee to adopt three principles: in every country a committee should be accepted by the authorities; the corps of volunteer nurses should be under the orders of the military authorities; the corps of volunteer nurses would remain behind the lines in order not to impede the armies and would have such equipment as to be self sufficient.

From 17 February 1863 to 23 March 1864 the Committee held seven meetings<sup>1</sup>.

Maunoir seems to have taken the floor about once at every meeting. He always supported positions which led to unanimity, with one exception, namely the proposition that efforts should be made immediately to obtain popular support for the Red Cross. This opinion was at variance with that of his colleagues and at variance with the times. Today, the 4700 members of the Geneva Red Cross, like the 230 million members of Red Cross Societies throughout the world, are the outcome of that healthy aspiration to make the humanitarian movement democratic.

### *October 1863 Conference*

From 26 to 30 October 1863 the representatives of 17 States gathered in Geneva in response to the invitation from these private philanthropists, to examine the proposals put forward by the citizens of that city. The minutes of the Conference show that Maunoir took a very active part in the proceedings while the other members of the International Committee showed greater reserve, especially when delegates hostile to the project sought to impose their views.

Maunoir managed to deal tactfully with the military doctors who looked upon the volunteer corps of nurses as an implied criticism of their services and possibly as competition. He proved to be an adept defender of the most delicate issue, the neutral status for medical personnel. He replied firmly and skilfully to chief physician Boudier, sent

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<sup>1</sup> See minutes of International Committee for Relief to Wounded Soldiers published by Jean Pictet under the title "*Documents inédits sur la formation de la Croix-Rouge*", in *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, December 1948, p. 861-879.

by Napoleon III. His refutation of the arguments advanced against the project are worth summing up.

— Boudier: From what class would these nurses be chosen ?

Maunoir: From every class, since soldiers are recruited from every level of society.

— B.: This undertaking would require immense personal sacrifice.

M.: Above all else, example would count. No one has imagined that this project would be a tea party.

— B.: The ignorance and inexperience of the volunteers would be more of a hindrance than a help.

M.: Those who could not stand the pace would drop out. In war, inexperienced soldiers also are thrown into the fight.

— B.: The volunteers would have to have had some instruction.

M.: In Switzerland everyone can read and write. Intelligence and good will can easily make up for habit and routine. For example, in the short time they are given military instruction, our recruits learn to do the same things as the French soldiers.<sup>1</sup>

— B.: The volunteers might fall sick.

M.: We will not send them for their pleasure. They will, as it were, charge typhus just as soldiers charge the enemy.<sup>2</sup>

— B.: They will have no esprit de corps and no experience.

M.: They will have to be trained. Moreover we never imagined that our volunteers could reach the field as well trained as your excellent military orderlies.<sup>3</sup> (The use of the word “excellent” must have made some members of the conference smile in view of the inadequacy of the French medical services at Solferino, to speak only of that most recent battle).

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<sup>1</sup> Minutes of the International Conference in Geneva to examine ways and means to remedy the inadequacy of military medical services in the field; see *Bulletin de la société genevoise d'utilité publique*, vol. 3, years 1862 and 1863, Geneva (Imprimerie de Jules-G<sup>me</sup> Fick) 1862 [sic], 698 pp., see particularly pp. 349 to 494 and p. 422. These pages should in fact bear the numbers 549 to 694.

<sup>2</sup> Id., p. 422.

<sup>3</sup> Id., p. 423.

— B.: At the height of a campaign how can such a corps of volunteers be maintained and supplied?

M.: It is a question of money. In Switzerland, for example, where each family has at least one member in the army, there will be much more support for the medical corps if it is known to consist of volunteers.

— B.: How long will the mission of the volunteers continue? Until peace? War can go on a long time. Not all generals can say like Caesar and Napoleon III: *Veni, vidi, vici*.<sup>1</sup>

M.: The emperor Napoleon III may have said: *Veni, vidi, vici*, but relief for the unhappy wounded did not come so quickly as victory.<sup>2</sup>

These replies by Maunoir to the almost systematic objections of the imperial delegate gave direction to the proceedings. They reduced to little or nothing the arguments advanced by the opponents of the scheme. The clash between the two men occurred towards the end of the first meeting, when anything might have happened, even recognition that the proposal was impossible, an outcome expected by Great Britain and France. After the Geneva doctor, only one speaker continued the general discussion, Major Brodrück, who spoke on the procedure for voting article by article, and then on the project as a whole. The talk then turned to details. The principle had won the day.

These delegates from the major nations of Europe did not of course cross the continent only to make known their opposition to the project. But they might have been satisfied with vague declarations of principle, leaving open the practical questions under the pressure of the two great powers who did not take kindly to criticism of their army medical services. Maunoir propitiated national prejudices and susceptibilities saying “even in the French (medical) service, although it is undoubtedly one of the best in Europe, there is still much to be done”.<sup>3</sup> The later meetings of the conference showed that everyone admitted the shortcomings of the official services and the need to remedy them by resort to

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<sup>1</sup> Id., p. 414.

<sup>2</sup> Id., p. 423.

<sup>3</sup> Id., p. 423.

private civilian support. The project of the Committee of Five formed the basis of discussion, and the Conference agreed on resolutions and recommendations which paved the way for the next stage.

### *Geneva section of the Red Cross*

Here a brief parenthesis is appropriate. Maunoir did his best to give the movement the broad national base he had advocated during the first few meetings of the International Committee. It is therefore no surprise to find him, on 17 March 1864, attending the constituent meeting of the Geneva section of the Red Cross, to which he read out the results of the October conference. In fact, he departed from his usual custom and made "a warm speech on the need for the activities and the good reasons for the creation of a Red Cross section in Geneva".<sup>1</sup>

### *Beginnings of the Red Cross*

The Congress and the International Treaty in August 1864 completed the work of the 1863 Conference. From then on, the Red Cross possessed solid foundations, both legal (the Convention) and institutional (the national committees). But the work was only just beginning. National committees had to be set up in all countries, and vigilance had to be exercised to ensure that the Geneva Convention remained an instrument of international charity, although some governments were even then attempting to appropriate it for themselves in order to derive moral and political prestige from it. It was the International Committee which had to guard against this.

What part did Theodore Maunoir play in the consideration of these problems? What was his contribution?

The events of the period between September 1864 and September 1867 are not known in detail, since the minutes of the meetings of the Committee of Five during that time have been lost. On the other hand, from 6 September 1867 onwards we can follow, week by week, the activities of Maunoir at the Committee's meetings.

The first thing we notice is the frequency of his attendance: he was present at 42 out of 46 meetings. As was the case for Dufour and Appia, his name was not often mentioned, as everything seems to indicate that

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<sup>1</sup> See *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, Dec. 1948, op. cit., pp. 877-878, especially p. 877: "Séance de la Section Genevoise du 17 Mars 1864".

the main work of the Committee was taken on by Moynier, who directed the correspondence, decided on the agenda, introduced the subjects to be discussed, summed up the decisions made, etc. Yet it is possible to distinguish certain salient characteristics in the remarks made by Maunoir.

He gave reports on medical booklets relating to the care of wounded soldiers. He appears to have specialized in publications of this kind from Britain and North America. This work appears to have influenced neither the course of events nor the Red Cross principles.

He became a zealous defender of the 1864 Convention against all who wished to amend the text. In this, as he had done in October 1863, he showed keen political sense, in particular in opposing efforts by the French committee to supplant the Geneva committee as the centre of co-ordination and inspiration for the movement and as the moral authority for the institution.

Maunoir agreed to perform certain administrative work in connection with the Geneva Conference in October 1868.

On a point of principle, he held to a key argument regarding the scope of activities of the International Committee. Should these be restricted to helping the sick and wounded among the military on the field of battle? Or, on the contrary, should the activities of the Red Cross be extended in times of peace to all those in need of aid: the victims of natural disasters, the poor, the outcasts of society? On 10 April 1869, a long debate took place on the subject: "Mr. Maunoir expressed the same views [as General Dufour]. "I am willing", he said, "to place myself at the service of the public for the duration of a war, always more or less brief, but this does not mean at all that I am willing to offer my services for the indefinite period of peace. Moreover, those who are quite ready to devote themselves to caring for others in times of epidemics are not necessarily the same persons as those willing to face the perils of war. The people in the two cases are therefore unlikely to be the same: each type of work requires special aptitudes."<sup>1</sup>

This position was for a long time that of the International Committee. Its clear-cut nature precluded any confusion and enabled the Geneva institution to acquire undeniable authority and moral ascendancy

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<sup>1</sup> *Minutes of the Committee from 6 Sept. 1867 to 12 Sept. 1870*, International Committee of the Red Cross, unclassified. We are grateful to the Vice-President of the ICRC, Mr. Jean Pictet, for permission to consult and quote these documents.

within a field that was restricted but, alas, full of opportunities for application: the battlefield. The Committee resolved, then, to adhere closely to the letter of the Geneva Convention, leaving it to other philanthropic societies to succour those wounded by life, by civilization and by the vagaries of nature.

### *Conclusion*

True to his nature, Théodore Maunoir contented himself with unobtrusive roles during the creation and initial stages of the Red Cross. Nevertheless, the influence which he exerted was appreciable. It was not as a doctor that he was influential, since he rarely gave his opinion on matters concerning his profession, in marked contrast to his colleague Dr Appia. He was appreciated rather as an adviser, because he took the trouble to examine the thorny problems of the International Committee in their entirety and to think of their political repercussions. He wished the humanitarian movement to involve the whole population and not only the ruling classes. He realized that the attempts to revise the Treaty of 1864 were mainly designed to transfer the centre of gravity of the Red Cross to one of the large European capitals, a move which would cut the movement from its foundation, i.e., private activity untouched by public administration, and neutrality.

The tributes paid to him after his death by the International Committee, moreover, prove how much each member appreciated the part he played, especially when we recall the pains taken by the institution to avoid emphasizing the individual and personal aspects of any of its activities:

#### *“Meeting of 19 May [1869]*

Present: Messrs Dufour, Moynier and Appia.

The minutes were read and approved.

Since the previous meeting, on 10 April, the International Committee has suffered the deeply regrettable loss of Dr Théodore Maunoir, one of its most valuable and most active members. This respected colleague passed away in two days as the result of pulmonary congestion.

The International Committee will never be able to forget that Mr Maunoir was a member from the first moment of its creation, and that during the Conference of 1863, when the work had made only a

modest beginning, he spoke in its defence with all the warmth of heart and all the nobility of spirit with which he was endowed and which the International Committee has had occasion to appreciate very often since then. Mr Maunoir leaves an ineradicable memory within the International Committee.”<sup>1</sup>

The Committee also published an obituary notice along the same lines, slightly more detailed, in the first issue of the *Bulletin international*:<sup>2</sup>

“A sad gap in the ranks of the International Committee has been caused by the death of Dr Théodore Maunoir, one of its founders, who died on 26 April after a short illness, at the age of 62. As physician and surgeon, Dr Maunoir was one of the leading practitioners of his native city, where his good nature and his refined and cultured mind charmed all who came near him.

“An enthusiastic proponent of the institution to bring care to wounded soldiers, from its origins, when many individuals and governments regarded the aim as utopian, he never ceased to devote the liveliest interest to this cause. Despite the large number of his patients, he found time to attend the frequent meetings of the Committee of which he was a member. It was while he was following, from a distance, the work of the Berlin Conference with the greatest attention that his sudden death occurred.

“The members of the 1863 Conference have not forgotten the brilliant extempore speech in which he refuted the objections then being made to voluntary aid. Printed works on the subject have been enriched by a report by him on the American Health Commission,<sup>3</sup> one of the first publications to make known in Europe the work of this remarkable institution. But it was above all by the fairness of his judgement, the wisdom of his advice, that he rendered outstanding service to our cause. His good council was all the more valuable to the International Committee in that, without extreme caution in the negotiations in which the Committee was involved and great circumspection in all its actions, it might easily have compromised the interests entrusted to it.”

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<sup>1</sup> Id., meeting of 19 May 1869.

<sup>2</sup> October 1869, pp. 7-8.

<sup>3</sup> The minutes give here the following note: “The report is in *Secours aux blessés*, International Committee, Geneva, 1864”. Cf. note 2, p. 154.



Finally, Louis Appia wrote a note for publication by A.-J. Duval.<sup>1</sup> It was most probably approved by the International Committee:

“The members of the International Committee will never lose sight of the fact that Maunoir was one of its members from its inception and that he contributed greatly to maintaining its existence by giving his prestige to the new venture. But he did more than lend a well-loved and highly respected name. As early as the 1863 Conference, when the work was merely beginning and when minds worthy of respect still considered it an impossible ideal, Maunoir often rose in its defence, expressing with vigour his sympathy for activities which he felt sure were destined to succeed, because he had faith in the principle of charity which underlay them. Always regular in his attendance at meetings, he gave the Committee the benefit of his expert knowledge and his clear-sighted practicality. The Committee has in its possession an interesting report which he made concerning the immense work of caring for the wounded during the American Civil War.”<sup>2</sup>

Thus, no less than three tributes were composed by the institution to honour the memory of this founding member.

Roger DURAND

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<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 331. Cf. *supra*, note 1, p. 139.

<sup>2</sup> *Note sur l'œuvre des comités de secours aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique*, in “*Secours aux blessés. Communication du Comité international faisant suite au compte rendu de la Conférence internationale de Genève*”, Geneva, Jules-Guillaume Fick, 1864, 218 [219] pp., plates, especially p. 179-187.

In this note, Maunoir reviews five studies on relief to the wounded during the Secession war. While praising the considerable resources and effort of the US medical commission (North), he deplores that neutralization of the wounded and of the medical personnel was unknown in America. It was a concept about which the young and dynamic America could learn from the Geneva Committee and from the example of all Europe.

## ***THE ICRC, THE LEAGUE AND THE REPORT ON THE RE-APPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE RED CROSS (II)***

### **Assistance in the event of natural disasters**

#### **Comments by the League of Red Cross Societies**

##### **Introduction**

On assistance in natural disasters, the Tansley Report on the Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross makes several general and some specific proposals. All have been thoroughly examined by the League of Red Cross Societies whose thinking on the subject is set out below.

##### **1. A leading role for Red Cross ?**

The Report proposes that *Red Cross should seek to establish itself firmly as the leading non-governmental assistance organisation within whatever international disaster relief system evolves in the coming years (p. 74).*

The League considers that this could be the result of effective work by the Red Cross movement, but it is inappropriate to think of pre-eminence as an aim in itself.

At national level, several Societies are the leading assistance organisations in their countries, and others may become so in the future. We feel that Societies can often give leadership at national level and that practical, and not only legal, public recognition of their special status as natural auxiliaries of their governments is a key to such leadership.

## **2. Confining interventions to the emergency phase**

The Report (pages 76 and 77) urges the need for a basic policy and "binding guidelines" confining assistance interventions to the "emergency phase". We consider this desirable in theory, but we see practical difficulties in defining objectively the end of the "emergency phase". Subjectively, the emergency phase for Red Cross often, but not always, ends when governmental help arrives, either bi-laterally or through inter-governmental agencies. As an alternative to attempting to define "emergency phase", it should be possible to define the specific types of assistance services which the Red Cross can provide—they are limited: the emergency could be considered as terminated when none of those services is required any longer.

Despite problems of definition, we consider it important to stress the emergency, or temporary character of Red Cross assistance, and to avoid effectiveness being weakened by dispersion of effort and resources. We should like to see more emphasis on the quality of the services, and less upon their variety.

Surplus funds remaining after the end of the emergency phase should be used for developing the disaster preparedness of the National Society concerned.

## **3. Famine**

The Report calls for *a clear policy on Red Cross responsibilities in famine (p. 77)*.

The definition of Red Cross responsibilities in famine situations, and the formulation of practical measures to carry out those responsibilities, are subjects which have received, and continue to receive, particular attention from the League and many of its member Societies. In 1975 a working group of the Disaster Relief Advisory Committee prepared a statement on "Red Cross policy towards famine situations" and subsequently two resolutions were adopted, the first by the Board of Governors (No. 14/1975) and the second by the Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference (No. IV/1977).

In order to bring a more professional approach to nutrition in disaster feeding programmes and in services to National Societies in the related health and welfare field, it has been decided that the League Secretariat will establish a new post of Nutrition Adviser. This position will be financed for at least the first two years from sources outside the League's ordinary budget.

#### 4. Study of efficiency at internal level

It is difficult to comment on this suggestion because we do not know what was the *sufficient evidence* which *appeared during the Re-appraisal to suggest that the League Secretariat would profit from a systems analysis of its relief bureau* (p. 78). In our view there exist no serious problems on the level of systems and procedures in the relief sector of the Secretariat. The organisation of the work, and the routines employed, are not static, but evolve gradually in response to changing conditions. Furthermore, a certain turnover of staff ensures that existing methods are looked at appraisingly by new arrivals on the staff, many of whom are highly experienced people transferred from National Societies.

On the other hand, we have recognised that there is a need to improve the information support for disaster relief operations—and preparedness—particularly to enable donor National Societies to provide more timely and pertinent information to the publics upon whom they are dependent for support. Accordingly, it has been decided to create a new position of Relief Information Officer in the Secretariat. The position will be financed by one of the National Societies.

#### 5. Financing

The Report discusses the financing of Red Cross assistance activities, and notes that there is dependence upon funds raised *ad hoc* after a disaster has occurred. The Tansley Report considers that *the goal which Red Cross should adopt in future is to move as far as possible from this ad hoc and highly unpredictable method of financing* (p. 80). Two steps in this direction are proposed by the Report: first, to enlarge existing guarantee schemes, and secondly to tap more systematically the resources of governments in advance of disaster.

It is our opinion that the Red Cross should continue to use *ad hoc* financing when disasters occur. But in addition it is necessary to supplement this by other measures, and in this connection the two suggestions made in the Report are of interest.

The League is at present endeavouring to broaden its finance guarantee scheme which has been operating for four years. Under this scheme a number of National Societies have undertaken to provide up to a certain amount to cover expenses which the League is required to lay out for the initial phase of a relief action, without awaiting the results of its appeal. In addition, some National Societies have suggested the constitution of a reserve fund for relief, financed by voluntary contributions.

This would enable the Secretary-General to increase speed and efficiency in meeting disaster situations. The target figure would be 3 million Swiss francs, about one-third of which is already to hand.

It is for National Societies to obtain resources from governments, and several are doing so, to finance either relief operations or programmes to reduce the effects of natural disasters and to reinforce the ability of National Societies to cope with natural disasters to which their countries are prone.

## **6. Personnel**

The Report proposes that *Red Cross should recognise the need to professionalise those aspects of its assistance activities which are not purely voluntary in nature (p. 74).*

The League believes that too much emphasis can never be placed on the importance of effective voluntary effort in assistance activities. Trained and available volunteers in sufficient numbers are the basic strength of the Red Cross movement, not only in assistance work. Knowledge of how to set about recruiting technically qualified volunteer personnel is still lacking in several National Societies and greater efforts are needed to deal with this problem.

In short, we see no contradiction between professionalism and volunteerism. They are simply different forms of service which are complementary to one another.

The Report suggests that *Red Cross at the international level might also give thought to the style of its operation in developing countries (pp. 77-78)*, and goes on to give some reflections on this subject, which we support. The League Secretariat has, in fact, been endeavouring to work along the lines proposed for some years past but its efforts are influenced, and often limited, by the capacity and willingness of Societies to cooperate fully with the Secretariat in planning and carrying out relief operations.

## **7. Pre-disaster Planning**

The Report proposes that *Red Cross at all levels should place greater emphasis upon pre-disaster planning, broadly defined (p. 74).*

In view of the importance of this matter, the League's and the ICRC's comments upon it are the subject of a separate chapter, entitled "Planning for action in natural disasters and in armed conflicts".

## 8. Wider View of Possibilities

The Report proposes that *Red Cross should take a wider view of the possibilities open to it in the assistance field (p. 74).*

The League agrees basically with this, provided the Red Cross stays within its capacity and its fields of competence. One of the most important possibilities open to the movement is to be a spokesman, or advocate, for disaster victims who in some cases may have no other way of making their plight known to the world, and thus seeking assistance.

Throughout the world the movement has influence which it may not have fully appreciated, let alone used, as a knowledgeable and trusted spokesman for those who are, or who may become, victims of natural disasters. At the local level alone this influence could be used, for example, to encourage suitable safety standards in the construction of buildings, and in relation to other kinds of legislation intended either to prevent disasters or to minimise their effects if they do occur.

## 9. Co-operation with other institutions

In the chapter of his report dealing with assistance, Mr. Tansley discusses briefly the question of Red Cross co-operation with other organizations engaged in the same kind of operations. He recommends the maintenance of good relations between the Red Cross and such organizations to respond *to the pressures now building up in the international community for co-operation among disaster relief organizations (p. 79).*

The Red Cross attitude in this connection is constructive. It has on many occasions demonstrated its willingness to co-operate.

The Report also recommends closer co-operation in the field with United Nations agencies. In fact, such co-operation is of long standing and the Red Cross—notably by its joint efforts with UNDP and UNICEF—has pioneered the organization of more efficient field relations between non-governmental organizations and the United Nations.

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## THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF DISASTERS

The protection of victims of armed conflicts is laid down in the Geneva Conventions, to which were added in 1977 some extremely important definitions contained in the Protocols.

But the protection of victims of disasters, natural or otherwise, has still not been governed by any international instruments binding governments. It is true that numerous attempts have been made to organize and co-ordinate relief when a disaster has occurred, with varying results, but the situation of individuals in a country struck by a disaster is governed only by that country's national legislation.

The Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference (Bucharest, 1977) was informed of different suggestions put forward by institutions and groups taking an interest in this matter. The Conference expressed its appreciation of their efforts but considered, in line with a report submitted by the League and ICRC, that it was not realistic to bind States by specific provisions, and that a vague text containing obligations tied up with a large number of conditions might have more disadvantages than benefits.

However, although the adoption of imperative rules, in present world circumstances, is rather unlikely, it might perhaps be possible, within the Red Cross and, simultaneously or subsequently, in a United Nations forum, to adopt a certain number of basic principles.

It is in this spirit that the League and the ICRC are co-operating with a Scientific Commission, set up by the San Remo International Institute of Humanitarian Law, and in the work of which the Henry Dunant Institute also takes part.

The Commission very quickly found that, before attempting to work out the principles to be proclaimed, it was necessary to know how these problems are dealt with in the legislation of several countries. The League and the ICRC will therefore consult a number of National Societies and Red Cross experts on the relevant rules in their own countries.

In the meantime, the Commission will continue with its work in drawing up a list of the provisions contained in some international legal instruments, and which could be applied in natural disasters. The majority are instruments drawn up or adopted by the United Nations, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the covenants relating to Human Rights, as well as the principles and rules on relief actions adopted by the Twenty-first and Twenty-second International Conferences of the Red Cross.

These studies are a direct result of Resolution VI of the Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference, which "requests the League, in liaison with the ICRC, to continue in its endeavours with organizations engaged in disaster relief, and in particular UNDRO, with a view to surmounting the obstacles and difficulties in the way of the despatch of international relief and the movement of relief personnel".

It will be recalled that this Resolution was accompanied by a series of recommendations, which were later also approved by the United Nations General Assembly. A similar procedure could be adopted for the proclamation of some principles concerning the protection of disasters victims.

It is hoped that the studies will sufficiently advance for a report to be submitted to the Council of Delegates at its 1979 meeting, the final goal being the adoption of the principles at the Twenty-fourth International Red Cross Conference in 1981.



# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## ICRC APPEAL FOR DISARMAMENT

GENEVA, 25 May 1978

*Circular No. 509*

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross,  
Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We communicate to you below the appeal which the International Committee of the Red Cross sent on 23 May 1978 to the governments taking part in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly now being held on disarmament:

“On the occasion of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is anxious that its voice on this very important question should be heard.

Born from a concern to reduce the ills of war, even in the midst of battle, the Red Cross has at all times expressed its ardent wish to see the end of armed conflicts in which men destroy or wound each other. But fearful developments in the instruments and techniques of modern warfare and, in particular, the appearance of nuclear weapons, have ushered in a new era for the world: it is no longer just the lives of thousands, but mankind's very survival, which is at stake.

On 5 September 1945, less than a month after the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the ICRC publicly expressed its extreme concern at this development. It must be recognized unfortunately that, despite the valiant efforts of men of good will, the production of new weapons has continued at an ever-greater pace, both in quantity and in destructive efficiency. The first to be affected by this development of armaments are the ever-increasing numbers of civilians who either are the victims of weapons of indiscriminate effects or live in constant threat of mass destruction.

The ICRC, therefore, feels that it is now time to again proclaim its consternation at the stockpiling of weapons capable of destroying all life on earth and express its profound dismay at the senseless waste caused by the arms race and by the large-scale delivery of weapons all over the globe, in most parts of which the inhabitants even today live in dire poverty.

The ICRC has seen at first-hand, in countless wars, the atrocious suffering caused to millions of victims whom it has sought to protect and aid with the assistance of all the forces which the Red Cross could command. It therefore appeals to the United Nations General Assembly to make this special session the beginning of new hope for the international community. It solemnly calls on the governments taking part to do everything in their power to create an atmosphere of confidence and security which will favour the search for solutions to the deadlock facing mankind, so that they might rise above their own interests and reach agreement on disarmament. The Red Cross is aware that without genuine disarmament measures, the way will never be found to its ideal of universal brotherhood, an ideal shared by all peoples throughout the world, who look to the United Nations General Assembly with hope as much as with anxiety."

At its latest session in Geneva, the Executive Council of the League of Red Cross Societies took cognizance of this appeal. Although it would have preferred certain passages to be worded somewhat differently, it informed us that it wholeheartedly agreed with the spirit of the appeal.

Besides the League, seven international organizations, each of which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, expressed their support for the appeal at a Round Table meeting which took place on 27 and 28 April

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

1978 in Geneva, on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Henry Dunant.

We hope that your National Society will take steps to contribute to spreading the ICRC's appeal in your country, for example by printing it in a forthcoming issue of one of your own publications.

Please accept the assurance of our high consideration.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE RED CROSS  
*ALEXANDRE HAY*  
*President*

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## THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE

The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross met on 5 May 1978 in Geneva with Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh in the chair, to decide, in accordance with the mandate given to it in October 1977 by the Twenty-third International Red Cross Conference, on the place where the next International Conference will be held.

The Standing Commission accepted the Philippine Red Cross invitation. The Conference will therefore be held in Manila, which has adequate facilities for such gatherings.

The fact that 1934 was the last time when an International Red Cross Conference was held in the Far East partly swayed the Standing Commission's decision.

The exact dates of the Conference, which must take place in 1981, will be fixed by the Standing Commission in agreement with the Philippine Red Cross.

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## DEATH OF FOUR MEMBERS OF ICRC DELEGATIONS

In the space of two months, the ICRC has lost four members of its delegations, who died while carrying out their humanitarian mission. Three were Swiss and one was African. They were all prompted by that spirit of devotion and sacrifice which impels some people to help their neighbour in distress. They were highly conscious of the responsibility with which they were entrusted and in facing danger they met their deaths, giving a wonderful example of human brotherhood.

Louis Gaulis, who died in an accident on 29 March in Lebanon, was a well-known poet and dramatist. He was born in 1932 and was married with two children. He had undertaken several missions for the ICRC: in Bangladesh in 1972, afterwards in Vietnam and Cyprus. He arrived in Lebanon last January. His artistic gifts were allied to a generous disposition which attracted friendship. His loss is keenly felt by all who knew him.

André Tièche, born in 1947, was an accomplished man. There was nothing academic about him, but he possessed great human warmth and shrewdness, a touch of good-natured mischief and generosity in everything. He had a natural aptitude for humanitarian work and had served the ICRC in Angola in 1976, and in Lebanon in 1977. After some weeks at ICRC headquarters in Geneva, he set out for Rhodesia at the beginning of 1978, full of enthusiasm and courage, for a mission the dangers of which he was fully aware. He was not to return. He leaves a twelve-year old son.

Alain Bieri, holder of three university degrees, was a modest and reticent young man, intelligent, likeable and witty. He was born in 1945, and had interrupted his teaching career to join the ICRC in January 1977 to make his contribution to the work of the Red Cross. He was first assigned to the ICRC delegation in Damascus. He left on 9 May for his new mission in Rhodesia, where he was to meet his death ten days later.

Charles Chatora was a very young married man from Umtali, where he worked for the ICRC delegation in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. He was very open, intelligent and enterprising, devoting himself utterly to his work, which interested him greatly. He was very happy to have a humane activity in an area and for people he knew well.

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On Thursday 25 May 1978, the Executive Board of the International Committee of the Red Cross, with its President, Mr. Alexandre Hay, in the chair, met to discuss a preliminary report received on the murder of the two ICRC delegates, André Tièche and Alain Bieri, and of their African colleague, Charles Chatora. The report hints that this vile and cowardly act was possibly deliberately aimed at crippling the humanitarian mission of the Red Cross. If so, the situation is of the utmost gravity.

The ICRC will do everything to discover the whole truth regarding this triple crime and the identities of the murderers, who for the moment are unknown. The Director of the ICRC Operations Department, Mr. Jean-Pierre Hocké, who is on a mission to southern Africa, has been instructed to approach the highest authorities of all parties to the conflict and ask them to ascertain the fullest details of this incident and take immediately all measures for ensuring the absolute observance of the sign of the Red Cross and for the safety of the delegates of the ICRC, so that they may pursue their humanitarian activities in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. The Executive Board approved the decision taken by the responsible ICRC officials to send to Rhodesia/Zimbabwe a Swiss expert in criminology and one of its legal staff who has specialized in English Law.

The International Committee of the Red Cross solemnly reminds all States signatories to the Geneva Conventions that, on signing or acceding to these Conventions, they undertook not only to respect, but also to ensure respect for the Conventions. No effort should be spared to ensure that the emblem of the Red Cross and the persons bearing it, continue to enjoy protection even in the midst of combats, failing which the last hope of putting a limit to war's inhumanity will vanish.

The ICRC Executive Board reiterated that it shares the great grief of the families of the deceased and conveys to them its condolences.

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The remains of the dead Swiss delegates were brought back to Geneva. The ICRC paid moving tribute to their memory during the funeral ceremonies. In the absence of the President of the ICRC, Mr. H. Huber, Vice-President, delivered an address at the service for Mr. Gaulis. A short ceremony was held at Geneva airport to mark the return of the delegates from Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. In the presence of the families of the deceased, the President of the ICRC, Mr. A. Hay, accompanied by the leaders of the ICRC, of the League and a representative of the Swiss federal authorities, placed a sheaf of flowers on the coffins, which were draped with the Red Cross flag. In Rhodesia the delegation staff attended Mr. Chatora's funeral.

The ICRC will never forget that these delegates gave their lives for the cause of the Red Cross, which they served with devotion, courage and enthusiasm.

After the announcement of their deaths, the ICRC received messages of sympathy from all over the world. The Secretary-General of the UN, Mr. K. Waldheim, governments, Red Cross Societies, international organizations and private individuals, wrote to the ICRC to express their condolences.

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## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

### **Asia**

#### **Thailand**

In March and April, ICRC delegates in Thailand continued their visits to police posts along the border in the north, north-east, south and south-east of Thailand. They visited 102 police posts and six transit camps and saw 5,086 detainees. Of these, 4,888 had entered Thailand illegally. In May, these visits were pursued further, including 18 police posts and four transit camps, which contained, among all the detainees held, 387 persons who had entered the country illegally. The delegates also visited three detention centres in Bangkok, where they saw 31 detainees.

In the course of these visits, relief supplies are distributed to those recent arrivals, among the detainees on Thai territory, who are absolutely destitute. Essential articles (such as clothing, toilet items) are provided by the ICRC. In March and April, six thousand Swiss francs' worth of relief was distributed.

#### **Indonesia**

From 15 March to the end of April 1978, two ICRC teams, each one comprising two delegates, a doctor and an interpreter, visited altogether 26 places of detention in various parts of Java, where they saw 5,930 political detainees. These visits constituted the second stage of the ICRC's programme of visits, which will be pursued in various places of detention on other islands of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### **Iran**

Since mid-April 1978, two delegates and two doctors from the ICRC have been carrying out a new series of visits to places of detention in Iran. By 15 May they had already visited the ten main places of detention

in Teheran and the provinces. Visits are being carried out to other places in the country.

The ICRC has also been granted authorization to open an office in Teheran for a trial period of one year. A delegate, who will be in charge of the office, was despatched to Teheran in mid-April.

## **Viet Nam**

An ICRC mission was in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam from 17 to 29 May. Its purpose was to examine with the authorities and the Red Cross of Viet Nam the humanitarian needs of persons who had left their homes because of the recent events on the border between Viet Nam and Democratic Kampuchea, and also to make arrangements for visiting, in conformity with the traditional role of the ICRC, military and civilian nationals of Kampuchea who had been captured in the combat zones.

To this end, Mr. Michel Veuthey and Mr André Pasquier, ICRC delegates, and Mr. François Zen Ruffinen, head of the ICRC delegation in Hanoi, met Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who confirmed the determination of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to pursue a humanitarian policy within the spirit of the Geneva Conventions and to grant the ICRC delegates all facilities for carrying out the ICRC's activities of protection and assistance.

The ICRC delegates went to the border provinces of Tay Ninh and An Giang in the southern part of Viet Nam, where they visited, with representatives of the Red Cross of Viet Nam, a camp at Ben San, sheltering some 7,000 refugees from Kampuchea, and the districts of Tri Ton and Chau Doc, where several tens of thousands of Vietnamese civilians, who had fled their villages when the fighting started, have been established with other refugees from Kampuchea.

A first visit was also made to a camp at Xuan Loc, holding members of the Kampuchea armed forces captured in the combat zones.

At the end of its mission, the ICRC delegation studied with the Red Cross of Viet Nam an emergency aid plan to provide assistance to 725,000 displaced persons over a period of six months in the form of food (rice, powdered milk, sugar, canned meat and fish), clothing, blankets, mosquito-nets and corrugated iron sheeting for temporary shelters. This plan covers the requirements assessed by the ICRC delegates in the two provinces which they visited and also the needs assessed by the National Society for other border provinces affected by the fighting.



## Latin America

### Delegate-general's mission

From 7 to 29 April 1978, the ICRC delegate-general for Latin America, Mr. Serge Nessi, carried out a mission which took him to four countries, namely Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

In *Chile*, Mr. Nessi reviewed with the ICRC delegation the programmes of its activities and its plans for the current year.

In *Argentina*, the delegate-general, accompanied by Mr. André Tschiffeli, regional delegate, met in Buenos Aires the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vice-Admiral Oscar Montes, the Minister of the Interior, General Albano Harguindeguy, and the Army Chief of Staff, General Roberto Viola, who confirmed the facilities granted to the ICRC for discharging its activities of protection and assistance to detained persons. In Cordoba, the delegate-general also conferred with General Luciano Menendez, Chief of the Third Army Corps, who authorized the ICRC to visit the detainees held at the disposal of the military authorities in the civilian prisons in the area around Cordoba, and in a military barracks.

In *Uruguay*, the ICRC delegate-general met the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Alejandro Rovira and the Joint Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Julio Cesar Rapella. Mr. Nessi discussed with his interlocutors the possibility of resuming ICRC visits to places of detention in Uruguay.

In *Brazil*, the ICRC delegate-general discussed with National Society senior officials questions of mutual concern in connection with ICRC activities.

### Argentina

The ICRC delegation in Argentina, comprising five delegates, two doctors and a member of the Tracing Agency staff, continued its activities of protection and assistance in March and April. During those two months, seven places of detention were visited by ICRC delegates, who saw altogether 932 detainees. Assistance to families of detainees has increased and at present reaches about 600 families, costing the ICRC an average of about 8,000 dollars every month.

## **Chile**

In March, ICRC delegates and doctors in Chile visited twelve, and in April fifteen, places of detention, containing in all 148 detained persons. These visits were continued during May, when the delegates went to 13 places of detention in the north of Chile.

ICRC assistance in the prisons amounted to 1,480 dollars in March and April, while the cost of relief to needy persons totalled 19,350 dollars. About 4,000 persons, including a large number of families of detainees and of former detainees, in Santiago and in other parts of the country, are receiving assistance.

## **Nicaragua**

A further series of visits to places of detention in Nicaragua took place in April. ICRC delegates visited three places of detention in Managua, where they saw altogether 59 detainees. The ICRC, together with the National Society, are working out arrangements for an aid programme covering about thirty families of detainees.

## **Europe**

### **Portugal**

At the invitation of the Portuguese Red Cross an ICRC delegation attended the official ceremony commemorating the 150th anniversary of Dunant's birth. Mr. Athos Gallino, a member of the ICRC, and Mr. Robert Gaillard-Moret, head of the Documentation and Dissemination Division, went to Porto for the inauguration of a monument to the founder of the Red Cross.

During the ceremony, speeches were made by the Minister of Defence, the President of the Porto Section of the National Society, by Mr. Gallino, and other people.

The two ICRC representatives had talks also with the President of the Portuguese Red Cross, General Tender, and his senior collaborators.

While in Portugal, Mr. Gaillard-Moret, on 10 May, visited 13 political detainees at the Caxias prison and military hospital.

## **Cyprus**

From 10 to 22 April, Miss Lix Simonius and Mr. John Grinling, ICRC delegates, were on mission in Cyprus. They visited Greek Cypriots living in the northern area and Turkish Cypriots who had remained in the south. They had talks with the leaders of the « Cypriot Red Cross », and with authorities in both parts of the island. They also contacted the representatives of the UN Secretary-General and of the UN military forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP) which took over some of the humanitarian work which the ICRC had assumed during and after the 1974 armed conflict.

## **Africa**

### **Southern Africa**

#### *Mission in Southern Africa*

From 10 March to 24 April, Mrs. Jeanne Egger, in charge of the southern Africa operations in Geneva, had numerous contacts with officials of governments and Red Cross Societies. She had working sessions with the ICRC delegates and accompanied them in their activities in the field. Mrs. Egger's mission was to report on ICRC action in southern Africa and to adjust objectives for the coming months to meet the changing situation and her findings on the spot.

### **Rhodesia/Zimbabwe**

In Rhodesia/Zimbabwe the ICRC delegates and members of the mobile medical teams sent by the nordic Red Cross Societies (a total of 35 people) continued in March, April and May their protection and assistance operations, particularly in the « protected villages », the missions and in the suburbs of the larger towns. Systematic tours are made in the most needy regions and at the same time relief distributions are made or supervised by the delegates. In March and April, relief to a value of 180,000 Swiss francs was distributed by the ICRC in « protected villages ».

In March, the ICRC started a bus service to take needy families to visit their members in detention. On 20 March the first bus went from Salisbury to Wha Wha Prison. Two others later left from Umtali and Bulawayo. The service is continuing.

As suggested by the ICRC, the Rhodesian authorities have given instructions for hospital and medical establishments to be marked with the sign of the red cross. All parties to the conflict have been advised of this step which should provide better protection for such establishments.

### *UANC Statement*

Mr. Jacques Moreillon, director of the Department of Principles and Law, was in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe from 16 to 22 April. He met several officials concerned with problems relating to the protection of victims of the conflict.

Following these discussions, the President of the United African National Council, Bishop Muzorewa, signed a statement reading as follows: « The UANC hereby declares that it has decided to respect the humanitarian rules and principles contained in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their first additional Protocol, as the high ideals contained in international humanitarian law are in full accord with the philosophy of the UANC. Furthermore, it is the will of the UANC to address to the Swiss Government a declaration of intention according to article 96 of the First Protocol as soon as it will be formally possible ».

### *Three ICRC Collaborators killed*

The ICRC was profoundly grieved by the death, on 19 May, of three of its collaborators in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe: Mr. André Tièche and Mr. Alain Bieri, ICRC delegates of Swiss nationality, and their African companion, Mr. Charles Chatora. They were killed in tragic circumstances while on their way to the Nyamaropa Clinic in the Inyanga district near the Mozambique border.

The murder took place in broad daylight. The ICRC collaborators were in a white car clearly marked by large red cross signs. They had been on the road only a few minutes and it seems possible that this act was a deliberate attack on the ICRC and its work.

The ICRC has expressed its indignation at the murder of its collaborators in the exercise of their humanitarian activities.

### **Mozambique**

Mr. Thierry Germond, ICRC delegate, left Mozambique at the end of April. He had been on mission in that country since mid-February. He had many contacts with officials of the Government and of the various liberation movements represented in Maputo.

On 21 April, he attended the inauguration of the rehabilitation centre for the disabled for which the ICRC supplied equipment. This ceremony was held at the ZANU headquarters in Maputo, in the presence of several members of the ZANU Central Committee, including Mr. Mugabe, the ZANU President and co-President of the Patriotic Front. Mr. Germond on that occasion handed over a minibus from the ICRC for the conveyance of amputees between their homes and the rehabilitation centre.

### **Botswana**

A mobile medical team, a doctor and a female nurse from the New Zealand Red Cross, arrived in Botswana on 21 April. It immediately began its work in the Francistown and Selebi Pikwe refugee camps.

The regional delegate, Mr. Frédéric Steinemann, accompanied by Mrs. Jeanne Egger, delegate in charge of southern Africa affairs in Geneva, who was on mission in the region, visited the Gaborone Prison on 16 March. There they saw 18 foreign detainees without diplomatic representation. They also visited the prison and refugee camps of Francistown, Selebi Pikwe and Maun.

### **East Africa**

#### **Ogaden**

Several missions were carried out in March and April in Ethiopia and Somalia to assess the protection and assistance the ICRC was providing for victims of the Ogaden conflict.

In *Somalia*, where he went in March, Dr. Rémi Russbach, chief medical officer of the ICRC, visited hospitals near the frontier. At Mogadishu he had lengthy discussions with the Somalia Red Crescent whose co-operation in the field is essential for the proper conduct of assistance operations. The National Society is in constant touch with the local ICRC delegate.

During the first four months of this year, the ICRC sent 250 tons of various relief goods to Somalia.

In *Ethiopia*, ICRC delegate Eddi Leemann went to Harar to enquire into medical and other conditions for the civilian population. In addition, on 6 March, he visited 17 prisoners of war in Ethiopian hands.

In April, the ICRC director of Operations, Mr. J. P. Hocké, had high level talks in Addis Ababa with the Government and Red Cross on the scope and duration of ICRC activities in Ethiopia. He was joined

in the Ethiopian capital by Dr Russbach who assessed the medical situation preparatory to drawing up priorities and deciding the final details of the ICRC assistance programme.

From 17 March to 25 April, the ICRC in Ethiopia conveyed 28 tons of foodstuffs and blankets to some 5,000 displaced persons in the Bale region and to 3,000 others at Sidamo.

## **West and Central Africa**

### **Chad**

At the beginning of February, the ICRC sent a mission to Chad to examine with the government and with the leaders of the National Liberation Front of Chad (Frolinat) arrangements for ICRC action for the benefit of conflict victims.

Mr. Laurent Marti, the head of the mission, met the President of the Republic, H. E. Mr. Felix Malloum, who agreed to the ICRC's providing protection and assistance to prisoners of war held by the Frolinat in the north.

On 28 February, aboard an aircraft chartered by the ICRC and carrying 2.5 tons of emergency relief goods, Mr. Marti reached Faya-Largeau where he conferred with the Frolinat leaders, including Mr. Goukouni Oueddaï, President of the Armed Forces Command Council in the north. Mr. Goukouni Oueddaï told the ICRC delegate of the Frolinat's determination to apply the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions for the benefit of prisoners.

An ICRC delegation was quickly set up, with one base at N'Djamena and another at Faya-Largeau, thereby enabling sixteen delegates and doctors to attend to the needs of prisoners. The ICRC aircraft — which on its first flight took to N'Djamena five seriously wounded prisoners who could not be treated at Faya — made six further flights in March, delivering almost 40 tons of foodstuffs to the north, sufficient to provide for prisoners and their families for a month.

The prisoners, of whom there were some 2,500, are periodically visited by ICRC delegates. These captives were given supplies and the opportunity to exchange news with their families through the Central Tracing Agency.

The resumption of hostilities between the Chad army and the Frolinat in the middle of April compelled the ICRC to interrupt its flights between the north and the south. The ICRC has applied for permission to resume flights to take to the north the relief supplies necessary for the prisoners held by the Frolinat and to enable the ICRC delegates at Faya Largeau to continue to give protection and assistance.

On 8 May the aircraft was authorized to make one flight to Faya Largeau to renew contact with the delegation.

In spite of transport and supply difficulties, the delegates continued their activities in the north. They visited prison camps in the region of Kirdimi, Bardaï and Yebbi Bou and distributed food sufficient for three to five weeks. The ICRC medical team returned from Koro Toro on 11 May after giving care to the wounded in the fighting which took place in that region. The Central Tracing Agency at N'Djamena transmitted 1,252 family messages in April.

### **Zaire**

After the violent incidents in Zaire's Shaba province, the ICRC, through its regional delegate, Mr. Frédéric Steinemann, is conducting a humanitarian mission in the area. On 19 May, he reached Lubumbashi by road, and immediately contacted the civil and military authorities and representatives of the Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire.

He then went to Kolwezi, where the first thing he did was to get patients to return to their sick-beds in the hospital which they had been compelled to flee during the fighting. As there was an urgent need for food, Mr. Steinemann next went to Lisaki to take delivery of 2,000 bags of flour donated by the Société Gécamines (which mines the mineral ores in the province). The flour was immediately despatched to Kolwezi on a train with red cross markings and is now being distributed by Zaire Red Cross voluntary workers and officials of the Government Social Welfare services. These voluntary workers have also been identifying and burying the dead victims of the fighting.

Many persons being reported missing, offices of the Tracing Agency have been opened in Kolwezi, Lubumbashi and Likasi.

Mr. Steinemann is continuing to gather information on the volume and nature of medical needs.

### **Western Sahara**

#### *A mission by the President of the ICRC*

The ICRC President, Mr. Alexandre Hay, carried out a threefold mission in April and May. In Algiers he met H. E. Mr. Houari Boumedienne, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and the leaders of the Polisario Front; at Fez, H. M. King Hassan II of Morocco; and at Nouakchott, H. E. Mr. Mokhtar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Following these

discussions, ICRC delegates visited prisoners captured in the western Sahara conflict.

#### *Visits to prisoners*

In *Morocco*, two ICRC delegates visited the 99 Algerian prisoners who had been captured by the royal armed forces at Amgala. The previous visit was in December 1977. The ICRC was authorized also to visit, for the first time, all Polisario Front combatants captured since the beginning of the conflict, whether still in detention or released on the spot.

In *Mauritania*, an ICRC delegate and a doctor visited all the 205 Polisario Front combatants who had been captured while bearing arms.

At the end of May the visits to Moroccan and Mauritanian prisoners held by the *Polisario Front* had not begun.

## ICRC Appeal

On 7 April the ICRC appealed for funds to finance its action in Ogaden. However, with the rapidly deteriorating situation in several parts of Africa, it issued a fresh appeal on 24 May expressing its profound concern and asking for the moral and financial support necessary to enable it to accomplish its humanitarian mission.

### *AFRICA: ICRC APPEAL*

*The International Committee of the Red Cross has launched an appeal for Swiss francs 20 million (U.S. dollars 10 million) to finance its operations throughout Africa during the next six months.*

*The ICRC is deeply concerned by the steadily worsening situation in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe; by developments in such neighbouring countries as Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia; by the resurgence of hostilities in the Horn of Africa; by the conflict between the Government armed forces and the National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) in Chad; by the horrifying events in Zaire; and by the plight of the victims of the conflict in the Sahara.*

*It has called on the parties to the various conflicts to respect the Geneva Conventions and accord the ICRC the necessary facilities to discharge its responsibilities towards the victims, and on the signatories to the Geneva Conventions to fulfil their own obligations by providing the necessary funds.*



## **Middle East**

### **A mission by the delegate general**

ICRC delegate general for the Middle East, Jean Hoeffliger, carried out a mission in Lebanon, Israel and the occupied territories from 3 April to 7 May in view of the gravity of the events taking place.

In Lebanon he met several government officials, including Mr. Sélim Hoss, Prime Minister, with whom he conferred on ICRC activities in the country.

In Israel and the occupied territories he reviewed current humanitarian problems during a talk with the Minister of Defence, General Ezer Weizmann.

In both Lebanon and Israel, Mr. Hoeffliger had working sessions with the ICRC delegates on current operations.

### **Lebanon**

From the outset of the mid-March events in Lebanon (the advance of Israeli forces in the south of the country, the exodus of displaced persons, the emergency situation in general), the ICRC reminded the parties concerned of their obligations under the four 1949 Geneva Conventions. The essential provisions of those Conventions include, apart from the ICRC's role as a neutral intermediary, the protection of prisoners (Third Convention), protection and assistance to the civilian population of occupied territory (Fourth Convention), the search for missing persons, and exchange of news between members of dispersed families.

At the same time — 22 March — the ICRC appealed to the international community for finance. In a few days cash contributions amounting to more than 3 million Swiss francs were promised by fifteen National Societies and governments.

In addition, from 22 March to 15 May, the ICRC received from ten National Societies, governments and various organizations 202 tons of goods to a value of 886,000 Swiss francs and comprising mainly milk for children, other foodstuffs, blankets, clothing, baby clothes and medicaments. The ICRC also bought in Lebanon and Europe about 70 tons of blankets, detergents, antiseptics, medical supplies and so forth to a value of 740,000 Swiss francs (freight included).

### *Assistance*

During the fighting the sixteen delegates and doctors of the ICRC based at Beirut and Tyre immediately took the emergency measures required by circumstances. They distributed medical supplies and

equipment in the main hospitals and dispensaries in south Lebanon and, working closely with the Lebanese Red Cross and the « Palestinian Red Crescent », they tended the wounded and helped the civilian population. At Tyre, where the delegates carried on despite the bombing, an emergency dispensary was opened to give care to some 4,000 civilians who had stayed put (out of a total population of 45,000), the two main hospitals having been evacuated to Saïda.

Immediately the cease-fire was declared, the ICRC delegates made a survey in the areas of Israeli military operations. They found food and medical needs to be relatively slight, the Israeli authorities having temporarily coped with the situation in conformity with the Fourth Geneva Convention. On the other hand, there was need for a system of family message transmission for the population which had stayed on and was cut off from their families in the rest of the country.

The ICRC delegates returned several times to the villages in south Lebanon, and drew the attention of the authorities to any acute needs. If necessary they organized distributions themselves. In April and in the first fortnight of May, for instance, the ICRC provided 10.3 tons of relief supplies (milk for babies, clothing, blankets, etc.) in 22 villages. It also provided material for the erection of makeshift shelters in the Palestinian camps.

At Beirut the flood of some 200,000 displaced persons — Lebanese and Palestinians — from the south made immediate government assistance a necessity. As co-ordinator and adviser, the ICRC took part in the meetings of the government relief committee comprising representatives of the Lebanese Red Cross, the « Palestinian Red Crescent » and various humanitarian organizations. The ICRC provided the Lebanese Red Cross with 65 tons of supplies (milk for babies, clothing, detergents, soap and 12,000 blankets), the Government with 17,000 blankets and 3,000 sheets, the « Palestinian Red Crescent » with 14.5 tons of relief (milk for babies, clothing and 8,500 blankets). In addition, medical material valued at some 150,000 Swiss francs was handed to the National Society and to the "Palestinian Red Crescent". From mid-March to mid-May medical supplies alone amounted to 10.8 tons.

When the first of the displaced persons began to return to the south, towards the middle of April, the ICRC helped the authorities to organize temporary camps to shelter families at night, at Tyre and elsewhere.

### *Protection*

The ICRC delegates in Israel — for the first time on 19 April and several times since then—have visited the prisoners taken by the Israeli

armed forces south of the Litani. Several have been repatriated by the ICRC.

In Lebanon the ICRC delegates continued visiting Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners held by the "Lebanese Front".

In addition, on 29 April, they made their first visit to an Israeli prisoner of war held by the "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine", captured on 5 April in the Tyre region.

The work of the Tracing Agency has rapidly developed as a consequence of the events. During the last fortnight of March alone, 1,700 tracing requests were processed and 3,800 family messages transmitted. The work diminished slightly in April, with 1,433 family messages exchanged.

The ICRC acted also as an intermediary between the Lebanese and Israeli Governments. As a consequence a nine-member delegation of the Lebanese Government was able to go south of the Litani to make a survey preparatory to the resettlement of displaced persons and the reconstruction of destroyed buildings. The ICRC co-operated in this survey at the end of April.

#### *Death of an ICRC delegate*

The ICRC delegation in Lebanon mourns the accidental death on 29 March of Mr. Louis Gaulis, a delegate at Tyre. His car was shot at during the night, swerved and hit a wall. Mr. Gaulis was fatally injured.

#### *A delegate wounded*

Mr. Frank Lador, an ICRC delegate in Beirut, was wounded on 15 April in almost similar circumstances. He was hit in the chest by a bullet.

Mr. Lador was treated first in Beirut then in Switzerland. He has returned to Lebanon where he has resumed his duties.

#### **Israel and occupied territories**

Several operations were organized in March, April and May to enable people to travel between the occupied territories and the Arab countries under ICRC auspices.

On 3 April, at Kuneitra, a Syrian civilian who had infiltrated in March 1978 was released by the Israeli authorities and repatriated by

the ICRC. At the same time, three students from Gaza, after completing their studies at Damascus University, returned to the occupied territory.

On 26 April, 34 people from the Syrian Arab Republic returned to their families in the occupied territory of Golan.

Five repatriation operations took place in April and May across the Allenby bridge: two released detainees, a disabled person and two other civilians crossed from Israel to Jordan.

At El Khirba, in the United Nations buffer zone in north Sinai, 256 persons who had been visiting their families in Cairo, and 50 graduated students, returned to the occupied territories of Gaza and Sinai. In the opposite direction, 151 visitors went to Cairo.

On 17 May 115 persons went to Cairo and 223 travelled in the other direction. In addition, on 29 March and 3 May, the ICRC repatriated the bodies of two persons who had died in Cairo.

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EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

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**RECENT ICRC PUBLICATIONS  
ISSUED FOR THE DIPLOMATIC  
CONFERENCE  
ON THE REAFFIRMATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL  
HUMANITARIAN LAW  
APPLICABLE IN ARMED CONFLICTS**

|  | Sw. Fr. |
|--|---------|
| <b>The Emblem of the Red Cross, A brief history</b><br>(F. Bugnion), Geneva 1977 . . . . .   | 10.—    |
| <b>Conference of Government Experts on the Use<br/>of Certain Conventional Weapons, Geneva,<br/>(first session) 1975, 106 pp. . . . .</b>  | 15.—    |
| <b>Conference of Government Experts on the Use<br/>of Certain Conventional Weapons, Geneva,<br/>(second session) 1976, 231 pp. . . . .</b> | 22.—    |
| <b>Reservations to the Geneva Conventions of 1949,<br/>(C. Pilloud) Geneva 1976, 44 pp. . . . .</b>  | 4.—     |
| <b>States Parties to the Geneva Conventions of<br/>12 August 1949 (List drawn up on 30 June<br/>1977) . . . . .</b>                        | 2.—     |
| <b>Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of<br/>12 August 1949, Geneva 1977, X + 124 pp. . . . .</b>                              | 12.—    |

## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1741 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaizerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 7a Calle, 1a y 2a Avenidas, *Comayagüela, D.M.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*, Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nótúni 21, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3 Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.



- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur* 08-03.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MAURITIUS** — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México* 10 D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington* 1. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo* 3.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila* 2801.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon* 3.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore* 9.
- SOMALIA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg* 2001.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid* 10.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo* 7.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm* 14.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C.* 20006.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow* 117036.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.